

Holmes County Republican.

J. CASKEY, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Washington Street, Third Door South of Jackson.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

VOL. 5.

MILLERSBURG, HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

NO. 39.

DRS. BOLING & BIGHAM,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
MILLERSBURG, O.
Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Irvine.
March 28, 1861.

DR. EBRIGHT,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
MILLERSBURG, O.
Office on Jackson Street, nearly opposite the
Empire House.
Residence on Clay Street, opposite the
Presbyterian Church.

J. P. ALBAN,
DENTIST,
MILLERSBURG, O.
A artificial teeth in-
serted on Gold,
Silver, Vulcanite &
Porcelain base.
Teeth extracted,
cleaned or filled.
Satisfaction war-
ranted.
Office a few doors west of Weston's Saloon.
Nov. 28, 1860-71.

BENJAMIN COHN,
DEALER IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Of Every Description,
COR. OF JACKSON & WASHINGTON STS.,
MILLERSBURG, O.

PLAIN & FANCY
JOBBING
OF ALL KINDS, NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

CASKEY & INGLES,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
Millersburg, Ohio.

TO THE PUBLIC.
A. WAITS, having purchased Waring and
Judson's Improved Sewing Machine, is still on
hand to wait on the public in his line in the way of
garments.
I am also agent for said Machine, and can recom-
mend it as the best new one in use for all purposes.
CALL AND SEE IT OPERATE.
Above Jno. Carey's Auction Room.
Sept. 20, 1860-1861. A. WAITS.

BAKER & WHOLE,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
SALT FISH, PLASTER, WHITE
AND WATER LIME.

PURCHASERS OF
FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,
Also,
Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow and all kinds
of Dried Fruits.

WAREHOUSE, MILLERSBURG, O.
Sept. 18, 1856-41.

REMYE STEINBAUER, 1860 **DEAL. A. TAYLOR,**
Akron, O.

E. STEINBAUER & CO.,
Produce & Commission
MERCHANTS,
Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Mill Stuff, Salt Fish, White and Water Lime,
PURCHASERS OF
Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Seeds, Dried
Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Wool, &c.

M. M. SPEIGLE, Agent,
MILLERSBURG, O.
May 21, 1860-41

Millinery Establishment!

MRS. ELLEN MARTIN, who has
recently worked with Miss S. (now
Mrs. J. D. Newton), is engaged in
making and repairing
Round Hats & Bonnet Trimmings.
She has on hand a fine lot of the
Spring Styles of SILKS, CRAPES,
BRAIDS, &c., which will be sold to
customers at very low prices. All
kinds of work will be done in the
shortest notice and in a good and sub-
stantial manner.
Residence on East Jackson Street, corner of Cherry-
holmes Street, two doors north of Mrs. Sprow's resi-
dence.
Millersburg, O., March 21, 1861-21

Fashionable Tailoring

A. S. LOWTHER is carrying on the
tailoring business in all its various
branches in Rooms over
MULVANEY'S STORE.
His experience and taste enables him to ren-
der general satisfaction to those for whom he
does work, and he hopes by industry and close
application to business to receive a liberal share
of patronage.

ALL WORK IS WARRANTED.
His prices are as low as it is possible for
man to live at.
Millersburg, 1860-41.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

Patronize your own Yards.

New Lumber Yard just opened in
Millersburg,

NEAR THE RAILROAD LANDING.
WHERE YOU CAN ALWAYS GET AT
CLEVELAND PRICES, (FOR THE SAME AMOUNT), ALL
SIZES OF
PINE AND POPLAR LUMBER,

Shingles and Plastering Laths,
MATCHED FLOORING & SIDING,
Sash and Doors,

Embracing all the varieties usually found in Lumber
Yards elsewhere. We ask the public's patronage, prom-
ising that they shall be fairly dealt with. Our present
stock is very good, and we expect to make additions
to it from day to day, as the wants of the country are
understood.

GIVE US A CALL.
JAMES HULL,
March 20, 1860.

NEW
BOOT & SHOE SHOP!
NEAR door West of J. Mulvaney's store, in the room
formerly occupied as Boot Office, where the under-
standing is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, ex-
ceptually.

Fine City Sewed Work.
such a manner as not to be excelled west of the Alle-
ghanies. **WORK WARRANTED,** and done on rea-
sonable terms.

REPAIRING done neat and on short
notice.
N. B. I have on hand, as agent, a lot of home made
and eastern Boots and Shoes which for ready pay I will
sell on terms that you cannot fail to buy. Please
try once, and call soon.
July 20, 1860-41.

FOR SALE.
J. & C. VORWERK, at the Millersburg auction
room.

BUGGY AND BUFFALO WAGON,
For sale very cheap.
January 21, 1861-21

From the St. Louis Republican.
Speech of Judge Douglas, De-
livered before the Illinois Leg-
islature, on Thursday evening,
April 26, 1861.

The joint session of the Legislature hav-
ing assembled in the Hall of the House of
Representatives, Senator Douglas, accom-
panied by several friends, entered at a
quarter to eight. Mr. Speaker Callom
then introduced him to the Legislature.
His appearance was greeted with univer-
sal applause. The following is a material
portion of his speech:

I appeal to you, my countrymen—men
of all parties—not to allow your passions to
get the better of your judgments. Do
not allow your vengeance upon the authors
of this great iniquity to lead you into rash
and cruel, and desperate acts upon those
who may differ with you in opinion. Let
the spirit of moderation and of justice pre-
vail. You cannot expect within a few
weeks after an excited political canvass that
every man can rise to the level of forget-
ting his partisan prejudices and sacrifice ev-
ery thing upon the altar of his country, but
allow me to say to you whom I have op-
posed and warned against with an energy you
will not be true to your country if you ever
attempt to manufacture partisan capital out
of the miseries of your country. [Much
applause.] When calling Democrats to
the tender field, leaving wife, child, father,
and mother behind them, to rush to the
rescue of the President that you elected, do
not make war upon them and try to
manufacture partisan capital out of a strug-
gle in which they are engaged from the
holiest and purest of motives. [Renewed
applause.]

Then I appeal to you my own Demo-
cratic friends—those men who have never
failed to rally under the glorious banner of the
country, whenever an enemy at home or
abroad has dared to assail it—to you,
whom I believe to be the purest patriots
ever lived—do not allow the mortification,
growing out of defeat in a partisan strug-
gle, and the elevation of a party to power,
that we firmly believed to be dangerous to
the country—do not let that convert you
from patriots into traitors to your native
land. [Long continued applause.] When-
ever our Government is assailed—when hos-
tile armies are marching under new and
odious banners against the Government of
our country, the shortest way to peace is
the most stupendous and unanimous prepa-
ration for war. [Tremendous applause.]
The greater unanimity the blood will be
shed. [Much applause.] The more prompt
and energetic the movement, and the more
important it is in numbers, the shorter will
be the struggle.

Every friend of freedom; every cham-
pion and advocate of Constitutional liberty
throughout the land, must feel that this
cause is his own.

What is the attempt now being made?
Seven States of this Union choose to de-
clare that they will no longer obey the be-
hests of the United States; that they will
withdraw from the government established,
that they will dissolve without our consent,
bonds that have united us together. But not
content with that, they proceed to invade
and obstruct our dearest and most inalien-
able rights, secured by the Constitution.
One of their first acts is to establish a bat-
tery of cannon upon the banks of the
banks of the Mississippi and Tennessee,
and require every steamer that passes down
the river to come under a gun, to receive a
custom house officer on board, to prescribe
where the boat may land, and upon what
terms it may put out a barrel of flour or a
cask of bacon—upon the river and upon
the borders of these States, to cut off our
freedom of trade.

We are called upon to sanction this pol-
icy. Before consenting to their right to
commit such acts, I implore you to con-
sider that the same principle which will al-
low the Cotton States to exclude us from
the ports of the Gulf, would authorize the
New England States and New York Pen-
sylvania to exclude us from the Atlantic
and Pacific States to exclude us from the
ports of that ocean. Whenever you sanc-
tion this doctrine of secession, you author-
ize the States bordering upon the Atlantic
and Pacific oceans to withdraw from us,
form alliances among themselves, and ex-
clude us from the markets of the world and
from the communication of all the rest of
Christendom. Not only this but there fol-
lows a tariff on imports, levying of taxes
upon every pound of tea and coffee and sug-
ar, and every yard of cloth that we may
import for consumption; the levying, too,
of an export duty upon every bushel of
corn and every pound of meat we may
choose to send to the markets of the world
to pay our imports.

Bear in mind that these very Cotton
States, who in former times have been so
boisterous in their demands for free trade,
have among their first acts an established
export duty on cotton for the first time
in American history.

It is a historical fact well known to ev-
ery man who has read the debates of the
Convention which framed the Constitu-
tion that the Southern States refused to
become parties to the Constitution, unless
there was an express provision in the Con-
stitution prohibiting Congress to levy an
export duty on any product of the earth.
No sooner have these Cotton States seceded
than an export duty is levied; and if they
will levy it on their cotton, do you not
think they will levy it on our pork, and our
beef, and our corn, and our manufac-
tured articles, and all we have to sell?

Then what is the proposition? It is to
enable the tier of States bordering on the
Atlantic and Pacific, and on the Gulf, sur-
rounding us on all sides to withdraw from
our Union—form alliances among them-
selves and then levy taxes on us without
our consent, and collect revenue without
giving us any just proportion or part at all
of the amount collected. Can we submit
to taxation without representation? [Sev-
eral voices, "No."] Can we permit na-
tions foreign to us to collect revenue off
our products—the fruits of our industry? I
ask the citizens of Illinois; I ask every
citizen in the great basin between the
Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies; in

the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and
Missouri, to tell me whether he is ever wil-
ling to sanction a line of policy that may
isolate us from the markets of the world
and makes us dependent provinces upon
powers that thus choose to isolate us!—
[Many voices, "No," and "Never."]

I warn you, my countrymen, whenever
you permit this to be done in the South-
ern States, New York will very soon fol-
low their example. New York—the great
port where two-thirds of all our revenue is
collected, and whence two-thirds of all our
goods are exported, will not long be able
to resist the temptation of taxing fifteen
millions of people in the West, when she
can monopolize the resources and release
her own people thereby from any taxation
whatsoever; hence I say to you, my coun-
trymen, of the best consideration I have
been able to give this subject, after the
most mature reflection and thorough in-
vestigation, I have arrived at the conclusion
that, come what may—war, if it must be,
although I deplore it as a great calamity,
yet, come what may, they people of the
Mississippi Valley can never consent to be
excluded from free access to the ports of
the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf of
Mexico. [Applause.]

Hence I repeat that I am not prepared
to take up arms, or to sanction a policy of
our Government to take up arms to make
any war upon the rights of the Southern
States; upon their domestic institutions; upon
their rights of person or property, but
while that is the case, I will never cease
to urge my countrymen to take up arms
to fight to the death in defense of our in-
alienable rights. [Long and continued
applause.] Hence, if a war does come, it is
a war of self-defense on our own part. It
is a war in defense of our own just rights;
in defense of the Government which we
have inherited as a precious legacy and
from our patriotic fathers; in defense of
those great rights of the freedom of trade,
commerce, transit and intercourse from the
circumference of our great continent.—
These are rights we must struggle for and
never surrender.

I have struggled almost against hope to
avert the calamities of war to effect a re-
union and reconciliation with our brethren
of the South. I yet hope it may be done,
but I am not able to point out to you how
it may be. Nothing short of Providence
can reveal to us the issues of this great
struggle. Bloody calamities—I fear it
will be. May we so conduct it, as a colli-
sion must come, that we shall stand justifi-
ed in the eyes of Him who knows our
hearts and who will judge our every act.
We must not yield the resentments nor to
the spirit of vengeance, much less to the
desire for conquest and ambition.

I see no path of ambition open in a
bloody struggle for triumph over my own
countrymen. There is no path for ambi-
tion open for me in a divided country, after
having served so long in a united glorious
country. Hence, whatever we may do must
be the result of duty, of conviction of patri-
otic duty—the duty that we owe to our-
selves, to our posterity, and to the friends
of constitutional liberty and self-govern-
ment throughout the world. [Loud ap-
plause.]

My friends, I can say no more. To dis-
cuss these duties is the most painful duty
of my life. It is with a sad heart—that I
have to contemplate this fearful struggle; but
I believe in my conscience that it is a
duty we owe to ourselves, and our children
and our God, to protect this Government
and that flag from every assailant, be he
who he may. [Tremendous and prolonged
applause.]

The Commander of the Ohio
Troops.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has appointed
Captain George W. McClelland, Major
General and Commander-in-Chief of the
forces to be raised by Ohio in the present
contest. This appointment is the best that
could possibly have been made. The only
regret which the citizens of his native State
will feel in connection with it, is that he
has not received a responsible and leading
position in our own army. It is due to
Gov. Curtin, however to state that he is
offered to Captain McClelland a high com-
mand quite recently, but through some
misunderstanding as to the proper point at
which he could be reached, his dispatch
was not received until the flattering but
well deserved, merited and highly appro-
priate tender of Gov. Dennison had been
made and finally accepted. It is scarcely
necessary to inform our readers that Capt.
McClelland is a Pennsylvanian by birth, a
son of that distinguished surgeon, the late
Dr. Geo. McClelland, whose name is as
familiar as a household word in this city,
and in many other portions of the country;
and that he was formerly one of the most
eminent and skillful officers in the United
States army. Graduating with much dis-
tinction at West Point some years ago, he
served with great credit in the Mexican
campaign, and in some of the frontier wars.
He was afterwards appointed one of the
three commissioners to visit Europe during
the struggle between the Allied Powers
and Russia. Enjoying ample facilities for
inspecting all the operations in both the
hostile camps, he was enabled to render
himself perfectly familiar with all the de-
tails and every possible aspect of modern
war on a gigantic scale. His report to the
Government of the results of his observa-
tions forms one of our most reliable and in-
teresting military works. For several years
past he has been actively engaged in su-
perintending extensive Railroad operations
in the Western States, to which pursuit he
energetically devoted himself after his resig-
nation.

Now that our Southern adversaries are
securing the aid of so many skillful officers
who were trained up in the national ser-
vice, it is gratifying to see a disposition
manifested to adopt a similar policy in the
Northern States; and as several regiments
have already arrived, we presume they
will probably co-operate cordially with our
volunteers, and will unite in important fu-
ture operations, our soldiers will have an
opportunity of serving in conjunction with
his forces, if not under his direct command.
—Philadelphia Press.

Practical Warfare.

A complete revolution has been effected
in the army exercises in Europe within ten
years, and few of our citizen soldiery seem
to be aware of the fact. Every soldier
and citizen should now make himself ac-
quainted with field exercises, by shooting
at targets at various distances, from 200
up to 1,200 yards, while, performing rap-
id evolutions. All our citizen soldiers re-
quire considerable severe drill in the field
so as to become quick and accurate mark-
smen.

The first thing necessary for a soldier is
a trusty rifle. It should be easily and con-
veniently charged, and its fire should be
certain and effective. It should be capa-
ble of destroying an enemy at the distance
of 1,200 yards with its bullet, and it should
be effective in hand-to-hand combat with
a sword or bayonet attached to it. A
soldier should, therefore, know what his
rifle can do, and what he can do with it at
certain distances. If he is ignorant of
these, let him be taught before sending him
to fight.

The rifle-muskets in our regular army
have their grooves with a twist of one turn
in six feet, and decreasing from breech to
muzzle. This makes the cartridge a little
stiff to leave the muzzle, but its shooting is
more accurate on this account. The ball
has three grooves around the cylindrical
part and no wedge or capsule is used in-
side. The weight of the ball is 730 grains,
the charge or powder is 70 grains. The
barrel of the rifle is 40 inches long, and en-
tirely with bayonet, 73.85 inches. The
army rifle—not the rifle-musket is 33 in-
ches long; with bayonet the rifle-musket is 71.8
inches long. The total weight of the rifle-
musket is 9.90; that of the rifle, with
bayonet, 12.98 pounds.

The United States rifles are fired with-
out patches. The rifle and rifle-musket
of our army compare favorably with those
of the Europeans. They are like those of
England; the latter were adopted from
American models. No target practice in
our army has, however, been reported to
equal to that of the Swiss, English,
Austrian or French soldiers.

A board met at West Point, four years
ago, to test breech-loading rifles. They
experimented quite a number, subjecting
them to target firing. A Sharpe's rifle
was fired 18 times in 50 seconds; but Col.
Burnside's was considered the best. A
second board met in 1858, and again de-
cided in favor of Burnside's, but did not
recommend it. Col's revolving rifle is
like his pistol, in the principle of its con-
struction. It has seven grooves of uniform
depth and increasing twist. There are
very few breech-loading rifles in the army;
they are not so accurate as those which
load at the muzzle, are they are more com-
plex in construction.

Shooting schools have been established
in all the European armies, and at West
Point the cadets are also regularly instructed
in firing at the target, but only at short
distances. In England the shooting school
is at Hythe. The term in it occupies two
and a half months. Detachments of the
regiments succeed each other there during
the entire year. In France the term of
practice occupies four months. Practical
instruction is given to the soldiers in esti-
mating distances by the eye, and in rapid
accurate firing. Such an establishment
should be commenced in New York at once.

It has been said that "the battles of the
American Revolution were gained by the
rifle." The British soldiers were not then
instructed to shoot at a mark; but those
days are all past forever. At the battle of
Vitoria, in Spain, 800 balls were fired for
every man that was killed. At the battle
of Churubusco, in Mexico, 125 American
bombs were fired for every Mexican that was
killed; this was better firing than that of
the enemy, who fired 800 balls for every
man killed on our side. This, however,
will not do now. In England a party of 30
skirmishers can destroy a battery of light
artillery, at 800 yards distance, in one min-
ute.

In the olden times, the solid columns
and the desperate charge generally won the
battle; but light, active troops, spread over
an extended field with good rifles, would
soon slaughter the best drilled columns in
the world, armed with smooth-bore mus-
kets and handled in the old-fashioned
pasteboard style. Modern tactics require a
more extended field for maneuvering, hence
greater care is necessary in handling the
soldiers, and more intelligence on the part
of the soldiers is necessary for taking up
proper positions, to save themselves and
harass the enemy to the greatest advantage.
Formerly the position of an army could be
approached within 300 yards without ex-
periencing injury from the infantry fire.—
With the modern rifles, they could not ap-
proach nearer than 1,000 yards. Cavalry
must now keep at a respectable distance
till they can dash in under cover of the
smoke, or be preceded with riflemen and
artillery.—Scientific American.

SNATCHING A KISS.—A correspondent
of the Cincinnati Commercial relates the
following incident that occurred while the
Eighth Regiment was on its way from this
city to Camp Dennison:

Capt. Buckingham, of Crawford county,
supposed the train would stop at Crestline,
and notified his wife. Unfortunately the
orders were to pass through Crestline with-
out stopping. The train, however, checked
up a little, but the rate of speed was
still high. The gallant Captain saw his
wife on the platform, made a desperate
spring, clasped her in his arms, kissed her
quickly, and under tremendous applause
from his comrades on board, sprang back
on the flying train—having barely time to
reach the rear car. My informant says the
scene was extremely affecting, and that the
gallant Captain snatched the parting kiss
at the imminent risk of his life—the speed
of the train being such as to endanger the
safety of any person who had the hardi-
hood to leap from it, and infinitely much
more dangerous to a man attempting to
leap upon it. We shall hear of Capt. Buck-
ingham again, if he reaches the battle
field.

A Few words about Rifles.

The sudden importance of effective in-
fantry weapons induces us to venture a
few words about guns, rifles, &c.

The Enfield Gun, so suddenly brought
to our notice, and of which such romantic
marvels are related, takes its name from a
small market town, ten miles from London,
celebrated for its gun manufactory, in which
some 1300 men are employed, and it
turns out about 1100 guns per week.

The terms "Enfield" denotes no particu-
lar improvement, but the result of all the
improvements in the old musket. The
guns are manufactured by machinery, after
the American manner; a royal com-
mission sent to this country in 1861, hav-
ing reported in favor of our system.

The "Enfield Gun" is a rifled musket,
loaded at the muzzle, of very great range
and accuracy. The Enfield ball, cone or
pickit, is intermediate between the Minie
and Harper's Ferry pickit.

The Minie—Properly speaking, there
is no "Minie Rifle"; although a French of-
ficer of that name experimented on rifle
barrels, among other things.

His great invention, from whence the
name was taken, is the Minie Ball, which
consists of an elongated cylinder, conical in
front, and hollow behind, and fitted with a
cap of thin iron, which by expansion, fills
the grooves of the barrel, as the ball is
forced out; and it acquires an accuracy and
range before unknown.

The "Minie Ball" of course can be used
effectively in any good rifled gun. Its pow-
er of enlargement prevents windage, thus
securing the whole force of the powder,
while its form gives it the advantage of a
heavy heaped arrow. Another great ad-
vantage is the ease of loading, as it may be
dropped in at the muzzle. The Amer-
ican Harper's Ferry Ball and the English
Enfield, are modifications of this, though
it may be doubted whether either is an im-
provement.

SHARPE'S RIFLE.—This celebrated gun is
an American breech-loading weapon, and
perhaps the best of its kind, in which ac-
curacy must be sacrificed to facility in
loading. When the complication of mechan-
ism, and danger of being disabled by
accident in hurried loading, is taken into
account, it may be doubted whether a
breech-loader offers compensatory advan-
tages.

No breech-loader can be so trustworthy
as a muzzle-loader, for in spite of all pre-
cautions, the balls will go out with more
or less irregularity. Government reports
on breech-loaders have always been adverse
to them, we think.

As for us, in our ignorance and confi-
dence, give us the latest and best improved
common American or Kentucky Rifle.

It is true, no government ordinance
has ever reported upon it, but a thousand
practical rifle shooters from the Atlantic
westward, have experimented and im-
proved upon it, arriving at safe practical results
securing all that is needed, either to the
hunter or sharp-shooter.

Without the scientific application of a
single rule these innumerable smiths have
properly adjusted the practical proportions
of weights, caliber and length, and have
brought the rifle up to about all that can
be got out of it.

It is true, in their hands, its range may
be below that claimed for some others, but
in accuracy, in good hands, no other equals
it, while its range is equal to all that can
be secured by the unaided eye and human
arm and nerve; and we insist upon it, that
no ball or pickit, dropped into a gun, will
or can be discharged with the same precision
with one put down with a greased or wet
patch.

It is true, balls dropped in offer
greater facility for rapid loading, but one
fatal shot is worth a hundred at random.

It is said that an Enfield will, at a single
discharge, kill seven men at two miles; and
that Capt. Mine could kill a single man at
one mile. Both of these statements are
simply absurd. The rare shots of which
we hear are chance shots.

No mortal can sight a man at a mile,
and no human nerve has the steadiness,
at that distance, to seriously endanger life.

The best common rifle, in practical hands,
will, with proper allowance for wind, &c.,
kill a turkey at 300 or 400 yards, and a
man at a thousand. Whoever wishes to
see an American rifled musket, in every
respect equal to the Enfield, will find fifty
at the Gray's Armory, in this city.

Henry Ward Beecher on his
Travel.

Rev. H. W. Beecher has been traveling
for two weeks, and relates the following,
among other incidents which he found:

While he was in Indiana, an old man,
95 years of age, who had fought in 1812,
and in Indian wars, came to Camp Mor-
ton, and insisted upon going with the vol-
unteers "to show the young men how to
fight." Another, 65 years old, with hair
and flowing beard white as snow, implored
permission to join, but being refused, went
to a barber's, had his beard chopped, and
his hair and beard dyed, and again applied
for admission. Not being detected he was
received, and being asked his age, replied
"rising 35!" A man on horse-back
watching the camp, said to the crowd near
him, "If I could only dispose of my wife
and children, I'd go in a minute." A man
who knew him stepped up and said, "I'll
take care of them." "Hold my horse,"
cried the other, and with one bound was
in the camp, and a volunteer. A party of
young men rode several miles, (we forgot
how many) to enlist, and went to the Gov-
ernor's house. He sent them away three
times, saying he could take no more. At
last they surrounded his door, and told him
they would stand there until he would take
them into the army. The Governor had to
give in!

Four hundred Kentuckians crossed over
almost in a body, and enlisted for the Stars
and Stripes. They could not get a chance
to serve the good cause at home; and were
determined to find a way to fight for the
Union. A planter in Tennessee sent four
of his sons for the same purpose. (Those
are the genuine Union men of the South.)

One poor fellow from Kentucky came
alone and enlisted at Madison. A crowd
of friends were shaking hands with other
volunteers whom they knew, but he, being
a stranger, remained unnoticed. He burst
into tears and exclaimed, "There's no one
to bid God bless me!" Instantly a hun-
dred men rushed at him and bore him up
in their arms, while the whole multitude
shouted forth their blessings upon the no-
ble-hearted patriot.

Mr. Beecher said that he might multi-
ply instances all night. The most delicate
seemed most heroic. He had asked a
young lady, apparently fragile and shrink-
ing, whether any of her three brothers
were going. She lit up like fire—"Every
one of them!" I'd have them shot if they
didn't! It's all a man is good for now!"
was her vehement reply.

Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves—A Move-
ment not laid down in Hardee.

We learn from the New York Times
that a movement not laid down in Har-
dee or the Zouave Tactics, was performed
on Monday afternoon by Company G of
Fire Zouaves. Company G is composed
mainly of Engine Company No. 13, and
includes in its ranks men of the stamp of
Harry and Johnny Lazarus, Mike Trainor
and others of that ilk. As the Company
was drawn up in line, and undergoing the
process of being put through the motions
by Col. Ellsworth, at the State Arsenal,
an excited individual rushed up stairs and
coarctated in tones of thunder.

"Company G, this way one of your men
is getting licked."

The company immediately broke ranks
and charged down stairs, when a street fight
was the natural, and almost sure result.

Ellsworth shouted, "Where are you going
boys," and the response was, "we are go-
ing to see one of our crowd through, wait
till we get back." Having vanquished the
enemy, the company returned triumphant,
with honorable scars on their heads and
faces. The festive Lazarus was, we believe
the person most injured, his skull having
been violently against a policeman's club.

We doubt not Company G will display
the same valor against the enemy that they
have shown in defense of "one of the boys."
The Company now numbers 168 men, and
will probably be increased to two hundred.

Wednesday at 3 o'clock 1,950 men had
been rolled in Col. Ellsworth's Regiment
of Firemen Zouaves, consequently 950
will not be received, and he is limited to
1,000 men. The Col. stated to the over-
plus that if the citizens would equip them,
he would organize a second regiment
from the fire department. Cannot a por-
tion of the \$1,000,000 appropriated by
the Common Council be applied for this
purpose?

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN FORT MOULTRE.
—A correspondent of the